Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended

September 30, 2025 and 2024

To the Shareholders of SSC Security Services Corp.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of SSC Security Services Corp. and its subsidiary (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024, and the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets

Key Audit Matter Description

As described in Note 7, the Company's goodwill balance was $13,909,918 and indefinite life intangible asset balance was $5,980,000 as of September 30, 2025 which represented appoximately 23.7% of the total consolidated assets. Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment annually, or whenever certain events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may be greater than the recoverable amount. For the purposes of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into cash generating units (CGU). Management uses the fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) method to determine the recoverable amount for all its CGUs. The grouping of CGUs is described in Note 3(i) and Note 7. We considered the goodwill and indefinite life intangible asset impairment assessment of the CGUs as a key audit matter as there was significant judgement made by management in determining the FVLCD. This is a key audit matter that resulted in significant auditor judgement to evaluate management's discounted cash flow valuation approach and judgements and assumptions including growth and inflation rates and CGU specific discount rates.

Audit Response

We responded to this matter by performing audit procedures over the goodwill and indefinite life intangible asset impairment assessment. Our audit work in relation to this included, but was not restricted to, the following:

- Obtained an understanding of management's process for developing the FVLCD
- Evaluated the appropriateness of the discounted cash flow model by testing the completeness, accuracy and relevance of underlying data used in the discounted cash flow model
- Tested the discounted cash flow models for mathematical accuracy
- Evaluated management's assumptions related to the, growth and inflation rates by evaluating whether the assumptions were reasonable considering the current and past performance of the CGU grouping, the consistency with forecasts per available industry data, and whether these assumptions were consistent with with evidence obtained in other areas of the audit
- Used internal valuation professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to review the discounted cash flow models and discount rate used
- Assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures relating to the assumptions used in the impairment assessment in the notes to the consolidated financial statements

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audits and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Carrie Carson.

Regina, Saskatchewan

December 10, 2025

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(In Canadian dollars)

	Note	As at September 30, 2025	As at September 30, 2024
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents		$ 11,257,283	$ 13,341,434
Accounts receivable	16	25,117,611	22,672,285
Contract assets	13	865,749	376,566
Inventories		232,601	252,170
Prepaid expenses		1,142,447	813,364
Income tax recoverable		-	276,791
Mortgages and loans receivable		352,796	906,632
Other assets		966,875	966,875
		$ 39,935,362	$ 39,606,117
Non-current			
Legacy contract assets	5	$ 4,846,017	$ 4,846,017
Mortgages and loans receivable		14,133	74,907
Property and equipment	6	6,979,919	3,133,316
Deferred income tax assets	15	2,417,680	2,282,854
Intangible assets	7	15,839,714	17,369,997
Goodwill	7	13,909,918	13,909,918
Total Assets		$ 83,942,743	$ 81,223,126
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8	$ 11,455,087	$ 10,524,410
Income tax payable		75,655	-
Obligations under lease	9	946,359	777,597
Cash-settled share-based payment liability	11	1,800,303	1,306,909
Contract liabilities	13	317,605	252,669
		$ 14,595,009	$ 12,861,585
Non-current			
Obligations under lease	9	$ 4,633,603	$ 689,898
Cash-settled share-based payment liability	11	122,700	119,014
Deferred income tax liability	15	3,216,499	3,034,555
Total Liabilities		$ 22,567,811	$ 16,705,052
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	$ 76,089,364	$ 77,204,930
Contributed surplus		4,414,083	4,394,232
Deficit		(19,128,515)	(17,081,088)
		$ 61,374,932	$ 64,518,074
		$ 83,942,743	$ 81,223,126

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

"Douglas Emsley", Director

"Laurie Powers", CPA, CA, ICD.D, Director

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements -

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Canadian dollars)

	Note	Year ended September 30, 2025	Year ended September 30, 2024
Revenue	13	$ 119,416,133	$ 120,622,883
Cost of sales		99,385,500	101,415,360
Gross profit		$ 20,030,633	$ 19,207,523
Corporate administration	14	17,018,120	15,865,837
Depreciation of property and equipment	6	2,376,964	2,314,580
Amortization of intangible assets	7	1,530,283	1,531,146
Loss from operations		$ (894,734)	$ (504,040)
Financing			
Interest income		399,037	723,443
Interest expense		(393,480)	(192,656)
		$ 5,557	$ 530,787
Other income			
Gain from legacy business	16	1,402	893,471
Other income		1,212,764	183,118
		$ 1,214,166	$ 1,076,589
Net income before income tax		$ 324,989	$ 1,103,336
Income tax expense	15	165,755	507,670
Net income and comprehensive income		$ 159,234	$ 595,666
Basic income per share	12	$ 0.01	$ 0.03
Fully diluted income per share	12	$ 0.01	$ 0.03

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements -

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Canadian dollars)

Cash flow from (applied to)	Note	Year ended September 30, 2025	Year ended September 30, 2024
Operating activities			
Net income		$ 159,234	$ 595,666
Adjustments for non-cash items			
Depreciation of property and equipment	6	2,376,964	2,314,580
Amortization of intangible assets	7	1,530,283	1,531,146
Deferred share unit expense	18	236,229	14,800
Share appreciation rights expense	18	260,851	145,274
Share based compensation	18	19,851	64,115
Income tax expense	15	165,755	507,670
Unrealized loss on other financial assets	16	-	2,532
Expected credit loss on mortgages and loans receivable	16	27,134	27,209
Interest income		(399,037)	(723,443)
Interest expense		393,480	192,656
Realized gains from legacy assets	16	-	(896,003)
Gain on mortgage buyouts	16	(1,402)	-
Changes in working capital items	17	(2,248,410)	(1,161,538)
Cash-settled share-based payment liabilities paid	11	-	(622,998)
Income tax received (paid)		255,563	(576,429)
Interest paid	9	(159,644)	(194,180)
Interest received		444,475	736,178
Cash generated from operating activities		$ 3,061,326	$ 1,957,235
Investing activities			
Proceeds from legacy assets		-	1,866,927
Proceeds from repayment of mortgages and loans receivable		530,526	670,717
Purchase of property and equipment	6	(1,444,879)	(1,078,032)
Cash (used in) received from investing activities		$ (914,353)	$ 1,459,612
Financing activities			
Dividends paid		(2,219,815)	(2,287,663)
Principal lease payments	9	(895,743)	(1,072,335)
Purchase of common shares	11	(1,115,566)	(1,649,482)
Proceeds from shares issued	11	-	90,720
Cash used in financing activities		$ (4,231,124)	$ (4,918,760)
Decrease in cash		(2,084,151)	(1,501,913)
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of the year		13,341,434	14,843,347
Cash and cash equivalents - end of the year		$ 11,257,283	$ 13,341,434

- The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements -

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(In Canadian dollars)

	Note	Share Capital		Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
		Number	Amount	Share Options		
At September 30, 2023	11	19,313,087	$ 78,735,164	$ 4,358,645	$ (15,407,379)	$ 67,686,430
NCIB shares purchased for cancellation	11	(647,400)	$ (1,649,482)	$ -	$ -	$ (1,649,482)
Options exercised	11	37,799	119,248	(28,528)	-	90,720
Share based payment – options	14	-	-	64,115	-	64,115
Dividends	11	-	-	-	(2,269,375)	(2,269,375)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	595,666	595,666
At September 30, 2024	11	18,703,486	$ 77,204,930	$ 4,394,232	$ (17,081,088)	$ 64,518,074
NCIB shares purchased for cancellation	11	(438,500)	$ (1,115,566)	$ -	$ -	$ (1,115,566)
Share based payment – options	14	-	-	19,851	-	19,851
Dividends	11	-	-	-	(2,206,661)	(2,206,661)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	159,234	159,234
At September 30, 2025	11	18,264,986	$ 76,089,364	$ 4,414,083	$ (19,128,515)	$ 61,374,932

1. Nature of operations

The predecessor corporation of SSC Security Services Corp. (the "Company" or "SSC") was incorporated under The Business Corporations Act (Saskatchewan) (the "Act") on October 25, 2011. The existing Company was formed by an amalgamation under the Act on August 8, 2013. The Company's common shares are publicly traded on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "SECU" (OTCQX: SECUF). The Company provides cyber, physical and electronic security services across Canada.

The head office of the Company is located at 300 – 1914 Hamilton Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 3N6. The Company's registered and records office is located at 800 – 1801 Hamilton Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 4B4.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on December 9, 2025.

2. Basis of presentation

A. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS ® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") collectively ("IFRS").

B. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following material items in the consolidated statement of financial position:

- Share purchase options and deferred share units that are accounted for according to the share-based payments criteria.

C. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

On October 1, 2024 the Company completed a horizontal short-form amalgamation of its wholly owned operating subsidiaries, Logixx Security Inc. and SRG Security Resource Group Inc. pursuant to the Canada Business Corporations Act. The resulting amalgamated company adopted the name Logixx Security Inc.("Logixx").

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary Logixx. Control is achieved when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities, is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company until the date on which control ceases. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. All companies have a reporting date of September 30th.

D. FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATIONAL CURRENCY

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary, and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar with the exception of share and per share value.

E. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ materially from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates are further described in the following summary of significant accounting policies and notes:

- Fair value of financial instruments;
- Expected credit losses on financial assets;
- Estimates of future taxable income; and
- Impairment of non-financial assets.

Areas of judgement in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements include:

- Classification and measurement of financial instruments including the business model applied;
- Recognition of deferred tax assets;
- Assessing recoverable amounts of all significant financial and non-financial assets; and
- There is judgement in determining the timing of revenue recognition pertaining to electronic installation services, where the entire contract is one performance obligation and is recognized over time using the percentage of completion basis. Timing of revenue recognition may differ from when customers are invoiced, which could result in contract assets or contract liabilities being recognized.

F. MEASUREMENT OF FAIR VALUES

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair value is the amount of consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs of valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1 – Fair values are determined using inputs that are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Fair values are determined using inputs, other than quoted prices in level 1, that are quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liabilities.
- Level 3 – Fair values are determined based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Company regularly reviews significant inputs and valuation assumptions. If third party information is used to measure fair values, then the Company assesses the evidence obtained from third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of IFRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

3. *Material accounting policies*

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

A. CHANGES IN MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The IASB issued a number of new and revised accounting standards which are effective for future periods. Standards required to be applied and that may have an impact for SSC are outlined below:

Proposed Standard	Description	Effective Date	Expected Impact
Amendments to IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures	These amendments clarify both the classification of financial assets linked to environmental, social, and governance as well as the timing in which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognized when using electronic payment systems.	Fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2026.	The Company does not expect any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements, but continues to do analysis.
Introduction of IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (replacing IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements)	This new standard aims to improve how information is communicated in the financial statements through a number of presentation and disclosure changes.	Fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2027.	The Company continues to assess the impacts of this new standard.

During the year ended September 30, 2025, the Company adopted the following IFRS amendments: IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current, IAS 7 - Statements of Cash Flows, IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 16 - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback, and IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates and the Lack of Exchangeability. These amendments did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

B. SEGMENT REPORTING

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker ("CODM"). The CODM is the person or persons who are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. The CODM for the Company has been identified as the President and Chief Executive Officer. SSC follows the same accounting policies for each segment as those described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Transactions between reportable segments are accounted for in the same manner SSC accounts for transactions with external parties, but eliminated upon consolidation. All assets and liabilities are held exclusively in Canada as at September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024.

C. REVENUE

SSC enters into security contracts with customers relating to protective and cyber security services. SSC recognizes revenue in a manner that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for transferring those goods and services, applying the following five steps:

- identify the contract with a customer;
- identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- determine the transaction price;
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies the performance obligation.

The Company's contracts typically have a single performance obligation but may include multiple services which are capable of being distinct and accounted for as separate performance obligations.

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts based on the stage of completion of the performance obligation delivered. Revenue from contracts is recognized over time as the customer controls the asset as it is created, the Company's performance creates and or enhances an asset in the customer's control, and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Contract modifications are accounted for as a separate contract with the customer, or will be accounted for by modifying the accounting for the current contract with the customer. Modifications that are distinct from those delivered prior to the modification will be accounted for prospectively. If the modifications are not distinct, they will be accounted for retrospectively. Any modifications to the Company's customer contracts are considered distinct and separate, and, therefore are accounted for prospectively or under a new and separate contract.

The Company recognizes contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts within liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. Similarly, if the Company satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the Company recognizes either a contract asset or a receivable in its consolidated statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due. Amounts are billed in accordance with the terms of each customer contract, generally subsequent to the performance of obligations and related revenue recognition.

The Company makes no express or implied warranties concerning the services provided and as such no warranty provision is recorded within the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue from protective services includes performance obligations such as guard and patrol services, which are recognized over the term of the contract as the service is provided.

Protective services includes revenues from electronic installation services which include the installation of security systems. The Company's contracts with customers require integration services which are not separately identifiable from other promises in the contracts and, therefore, not distinct. As such, the entire contract is one performance obligation recognized over time using the percentage of completion basis, where milestones are clearly defined, and performance is tied to milestones reached and costs incurred compared to total estimated costs. A contract asset is recognized for unbilled amounts on these projects during construction. Revenues from the sale of security devices and hardware are recognized upon delivery of goods and services to customers and acceptance of such goods and services by customers net of provisions for returns and discounts.

Revenue from cyber security services includes performance obligations such as managed security services, cyber security consulting, and staff augmentation services, which are recognized over the term of the contract as the service is provided. For professional services contracts billed on a fixed price basis, revenue is recognized over time based on the proportion of services performed. On occasion, the Company will arrange for the provision of a specified good or service on behalf of another party. In these rare instances, SSC does not control the specified good or service before it is transferred to the customer, and alternatively acts as an agent for these contract types and records the revenues on a net basis.

D. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets

Accounts receivable are initially recognized on the date they originate. All other financial assets are initially recognized when SSC becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. SSC measures accounts receivable without a significant financing component at the transaction price. All other financial assets are initially recognized at fair value.

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss, depending on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, unless SSC changes its business model for managing financial assets. See Note 16.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

(i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

(ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset gives rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows relating to the financial asset to a third party. Any interests in transferred assets that are created or retained by the Company are recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial liabilities

Debt associated with long term agreements is initially recognized at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. All other financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. SSC derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset are not separated and the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification and measurement. The Company has chosen not to use hedge accounting. Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value with attributable transaction costs recognized in profit and loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial measurement, derivatives are measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognized immediately in profit and loss.

Legacy contract assets arose from agreements for which settlements were called for in tonnes of crop, the amount of which was determined based on terms in the crop purchase agreements. Amounts advanced were capitalized on a contract by contract basis. These contracts did not meet the own-use scope exemption and cash flows were not solely payments of principal and interest. As such, legacy asset interests were subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss as a derivative financial instrument.

All active streaming contracts have now been settled, and the remaining balance relates to legacy contract assets in the security realization stage, and are recorded at amortized cost.

Allowance for credit losses on financial assets

The expected loss impairment model results in an allowance for credit losses being recorded on financial assets regardless of whether there has been an actual loss event.

The expected loss impairment model applies a three-stage approach to measure the allowance for credit losses:

- Stage 1 Represents performing financial assets not yet individually identified as credit impaired. On initial recognition, twelve month expected credit losses are recognized in profit or loss and a loss allowance is established.
- Stage 2 Also represents performing financial assets not yet individually identified as credit impaired. If credit risk increases significantly and the resulting credit risk is not considered to be low, full lifetime expected credit losses are recognized. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then stage 1 credit losses are recognized.
- Stage 3 Represents impaired financial assets individually identified as credit impaired. When a financial asset is considered credit impaired, full lifetime expected credit losses are recognized and interest revenue is calculated based on the carrying amount of the asset, net of the loss allowance, rather than its gross carrying amount.

Loss allowances for accounts receivable are recorded at an amount equal to a lifetime expected credit loss.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether a significant increase in credit risk has taken place since initial recognition to determine the changes between stages 1 and 2. In assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly, SSC considers the following factors:

- whether financial assets are considered to have low credit risk at the reporting date;
- the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the reporting date is compared with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition;
- qualitative information available as at the reporting date; and
- days past due.

A financial asset is considered stage 3 credit where, in management's opinion, the credit quality has deteriorated to the extent that SSC no longer has reasonable assurance of timely collection of the full amount of principal and interest. When a financial asset is classified as stage 3 credit-impaired, the carrying value is reduced to its estimated realizable value through an adjustment to the allowance for credit losses. Changes in the estimated realizable amount that arise subsequent to the initial impairment are also adjusted through the allowance for credit losses.

The expected loss impairment model reflects the present value of all cash shortfalls related to a default event over the expected life of the financial instrument. The estimation of future cash flows considers the fair value of any underlying security, estimated time and costs to realize the security and other future potential indicators.

All payments received on an impaired mortgage or loan receivable are credited against the recorded investment in the financial asset. Financial assets and their stage 3 allowance for credit losses are written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery.

E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

F. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are reported at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated net impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Depreciation is calculated based on the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset less its residual value. Depreciation is calculated over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the following rates and methods:

Furniture and fixtures	20%	Declining balance
Computer equipment	30-55%	Declining balance
Managed security services equipment	1-5 years	Straight-line
Vehicles	60%	Declining balance
Leasehold improvements	Lease term	Straight-line
Uniforms	3 years	Straight-line
Right-of-use asset	Lease term	Straight-line
Security towers and equipment	10 years	Straight-line

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in other income. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

G. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Upon initial recognition, the Company measures intangible assets at cost unless they are acquired through a business combination, in which case they are measured at fair value. The Company begins recognizing amortization on intangible assets with finite useful lives when the asset is ready for its intended use. Subsequently, the asset is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

The Company does not amortize intangible assets with indefinite lives, including acquired trade names.

The Company amortizes intangible assets with finite useful lives on the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as noted below. Useful lives, residual values and amortization methods for these intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least annually. Intangible assets recognized by the Company with finite useful lives include:

Customer relationships	8 - 12 years	Straight-line
Computer software	5 years	Straight-line

H. GOODWILL

Goodwill arising on business combinations is recognized as an asset at the date that control is acquired. Goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses and is not amortized but is tested for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if there are indicators of impairment (see Note 3I). The cost of goodwill is calculated as the excess of purchase price of the acquired business over the estimated fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition and is allocated to the cash generating unit ("CGU") expected to benefit from the acquisition. A CGU is the smallest group of assets for which there are separate identifiable cash flows.

I. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly. In measuring value in use, the expected future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the asset. Impairment testing of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets is done annually at the September 30 year end, or when there are indicators of impairment.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the CGU. If the Company's estimates of the asset's or CGUs recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the Company reduces its carrying amount to the recoverable amount and recognizes the loss in net income immediately. An impairment loss of an asset is reversed only if there have been changes in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. Reversal of an impairment loss is limited to the lower of the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years, and its recoverable amount. The reversal of impairment loss of an asset is recognized in profit and loss.

J. INCOME TAXES

Taxation on earnings comprises current and deferred income tax. Taxation is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in equity, in which case the tax is recognized directly in equity.

Deferred income tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

K. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The Company recognizes share based compensation expense for all share purchase options awarded to employees, officers and directors based on the fair values of the share purchase options at the date of grant. The fair value of share purchase options at the date of grant is expensed over the vesting period of the options with a corresponding increase to equity in contributed surplus. The fair value of share purchase options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with market related inputs as of the date of grant. At the end of each reporting period, the Company re-assesses its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest and recognizes the impact of any revisions to this estimate in the statement of income or loss.

The Black-Scholes model requires management to estimate the expected volatility and term of the equity instrument, the risk-free rate of return over the term, expected dividends, and the number of equity instruments expected to ultimately vest. Volatility is estimated using the historical stock price of the Company, the expected term is estimated using historical exercise data, and the expected number of equity instruments expected to vest is estimated using historical forfeiture data. If and when share-based awards are ultimately exercised, the applicable amounts in Contributed Surplus are transferred to Share Capital.

The Company has a Deferred Share Unit Plan (the “DSU Plan”) whereby the Company grants deferred share units ("DSUs") to eligible directors. The DSUs are cash-settled payment transactions and are valued at the fair value of the rights based on the closing share price at the end of the reporting period.

The Company also has Share Appreciation Rights (the “SARs Plan ”) whereby the Company grants the share appreciation rights ("SARs") to eligible employees. The SARs are cash-settled payment transactions and are valued at the fair value of the rights based on the closing share price at the end of the reporting period.

L. LEASES

At inception of a lease contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the beginning of the lease. This is initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The Company then amortizes this right-of-use asset to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the lease term using the straight-line method as this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits.

The Company initially measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate. At each reporting period, the Company adjusts the balance using the effective interest method. The lease liability may also be remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if management changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension, or termination option.

As permitted under IFRS 16, the Company has elected to not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. For these short-term leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and any non-lease components as a single lease component.

M. INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in, first-out allocation method. The cost of inventories comprises costs of purchase and cost incurred bringing the inventories to their present location. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and estimated selling costs. In determining inventory valuation, any obsolete or damaged inventory is written down to net realizable value.

N. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction, and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency difference are generally recognized in profit or loss and presented within other income.

O. SHARE CAPITAL

When a share consolidation has the effect of changing the number of shares outstanding without a corresponding change in resources, the weighted-average number of shares outstanding for the period is retrospectively adjusted as if the change had occurred at the beginning of the first period of earnings per share information presented.

P. FINANCE INCOME AND FINANCE COSTS

The Company's finance income and finance costs include interest income primarily on mortgages and loans receivable and interest expense on capital leases. Interest income and interest expense are recognized using the effective interest method. In calculating interest income, the effective interest is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset when the asset is not credit impaired. For financial assets that have become credit impaired, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the carrying amount of the financial asset, net of the loss allowance.

4. Segment reporting

Segment reporting is prepared on the same basis that the Company's Chief Executive Officer, who is the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker, manages the business, makes operating decisions and assesses performance. As at September 30, 2025, Management has determined that the Company operates in three segments: Security, Legacy Operations, and Corporate. The security segment provides security services to primarily commercial and public sector clients. Services include cyber security services, protective services as well as security system design, sales, installations, and monitoring and alarm response. Legacy operations relate to the previous canola streaming business. The Corporate segment includes intersegment charges and corporate overhead costs. Since May 2019, SSC has not deployed capital into new agriculture streams and is servicing those clients until their contracts with the Company mature.

The Company provides security services for enterprise customers across Canada. Segment results include items directly attributable to a segment and inter-segment administration charges, reflected as corporate revenue. The Company accounts for intersegment sales as if they were to external customers.

Segment statements of income (loss) for the year ended September 30, 2025 are included below:

	For the year ended September 30, 2025				
	Security	Legacy Operations	Corporate	Intersegment eliminations	Total
Revenue	$ 119,542,473	$ -	$ 4,473,089	$ (4,599,429)	$ 119,416,133
Cost of sales	99,511,840	-	-	(126,340)	99,385,500
Gross profit	$ 20,030,633	$ -	$ 4,473,089	$ (4,473,089)	$ 20,030,633
Corporate administration	16,720,937	158,405	4,611,867	(4,473,089)	17,018,120
Depreciation of property and equipment	2,320,709	-	56,255	-	2,376,964
Amortization of intangible assets	1,530,283	-	-	-	1,530,283
Loss from operations	$ (541,296)	$ (158,405)	$ (195,033)	$ -	$ (894,734)
Financing					
Interest income	309,731	89,306	-	-	399,037
Interest expense	(392,955)	-	(525)	-	(393,480)
	$ (83,224)	$ 89,306	$ (525)	$ -	$ 5,557
Other income					
Gain from legacy business	-	1,402	-	-	1,402
Other income (loss)	1,239,675	(26,911)	-	-	1,212,764
	$ 1,239,675	$ (25,509)	$ -	$ -	$ 1,214,166
Net income (loss) before income tax	$ 615,155	$ (94,608)	$ (195,558)	$ -	$ 324,989

Segment statements of income (loss) for the year ended September 30, 2024 are included below:

	For the year ended September 30, 2024				
	Security	Legacy Operations	Corporate	Intersegment eliminations	Total
Revenue	$ 120,882,251	$ -	$ 4,331,411	$ (4,590,779)	$ 120,622,883
Cost of sales	101,674,728	-	-	(259,368)	101,415,360
Gross profit	$ 19,207,523	$ -	$ 4,331,411	$ (4,331,411)	$ 19,207,523
Corporate administration	15,570,410	197,017	4,429,821	(4,331,411)	15,865,837
Depreciation of property and equipment	2,011,476	-	303,104	-	2,314,580
Amortization of intangible assets	1,531,146	-	-	-	1,531,146
Income (loss) from operations	$ 94,491	$ (197,017)	$ (401,514)	$ -	$ (504,040)
Financing					
Interest income	457,748	265,695	-	-	723,443
Interest expense	(176,639)	-	(16,017)	-	(192,656)
	$ 281,109	$ 265,695	$ (16,017)	$ -	$ 530,787
Other income					
Gain from legacy business	-	893,471	-	-	893,471
Other income (loss)	210,409	(27,291)	-	-	183,118
	$ 210,409	$ 866,180	$ -	$ -	$ 1,076,589
Net income (loss) before income tax	$ 586,009	$ 934,858	$ (417,531)	$ -	$ 1,103,336

Segment information as at September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024 are as follows:

	Security	Legacy Operations	Corporate	Intersegment eliminations	Total
Segment assets:					
As at September 30, 2025	$ 74,780,078	$ 6,202,801	$ 61,258,875	$ (58,299,011)	$ 83,942,743
As at September 30, 2024	$ 69,823,338	$ 6,873,616	$ 63,775,150	$ (59,248,978)	$ 81,223,126
Segment liabilities:					
As at September 30, 2025	$ 42,338,171	$ -	$ 3,201,669	$ (22,972,029)	$ 22,567,811
As at September 30, 2024	$ 37,802,165	$ -	$ 2,824,883	$ (23,921,996)	$ 16,705,052
Capital expenditures:					
As at September 30, 2025	$ 1,442,576	$ -	$ 2,303	$ -	$ 1,444,879
As at September 30, 2024	$ 1,072,923	$ -	$ 5,109	$ -	$ 1,078,032

The Company does not have revenues from any customers that represents a greater than 10% share of consolidated revenue.

5. *Legacy contract assets*

Legacy contract assets arose from agreements for which settlements were called for in tonnes of crop, the amount of which was determined based on terms in the crop purchase agreements which were capitalized on a contract-by-contract basis and were recorded at fair value as a derivative financial instrument. The fair value of streaming contracts were calculated using internal discounted cash flow models that relied on forward canola and other correlated commodity pricing provided by independent sources. Other variables that impacted the fair value of crop interests include the timing of the delivery of the tonnes, changes in expected costs and cash flows associated with the contract, and changes in the risk free interest rate. All active marketing and capital streaming contracts have now been settled, and the remaining balance relates to legacy contract assets under collection. Contracts that are in the process of restructuring or security realization are fair valued at the time at which the contract is determined to need restructuring and subsequently, if necessary, written down for any impairment. All contracts were in the process of restructuring or the security realization stage since 2021. As at September 30, 2025, the carrying value of streaming contracts that are in the process of restructuring and/or security realization is $4,846,017 (September 30, 2024 - $4,846,017).

A continuity schedule of legacy contract assets is presented below:

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Legacy contract assets:		
Fair value of legacy contract	$ 11,374,109	$ 12,345,033
Cumulative unrealized fair value loss	(6,528,092)	(6,528,092)
Settlements on contracts	-	(1,866,927)
Realized gains	-	896,003
	$ 4,846,017	$ 4,846,017
Current	$ -	$ -
Non-current	4,846,017	4,846,017
	$ 4,846,017	$ 4,846,017

The fair value of streaming contracts were calculated using internal discounted cash flow models that relied on forward canola and other correlated commodity pricing provided by independent sources. Other variables that impacted the fair value of crop interests include the timing of the delivery of the tonnes, changes in expected costs and cash flows associated with the contract, and changes in the risk free interest rate.

As at September 30, 2025, the carrying value of streaming contracts that are in the process of restructuring and/or security realization is $4,846,017 (September 30, 2024 - $4,846,017).

Lawsuits and claims relating to legacy assets are pending for and against the Company. There have been no provisions recorded in the financial statements as it is the opinion of management that it is not probable that there will be any amount owing on these matters. During 2025, one of the legacy contract assets is in the final stages of settlement and management expects to receive a settlement, although it is not practicable to determine the estimate of the financial effect at this time.

6. *Property and equipment*

The Company's property and equipment are comprised of the following:

	September 30, 2025		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Amount
Furniture and fixtures	$ 293,546	$ 199,583	$ 93,963
Computer equipment	365,778	242,960	122,818
Managed security services equipment	1,070,368	939,971	130,397
Vehicles	710,929	605,074	105,855
Leasehold improvements	385,572	196,460	189,112
Uniforms	3,468,352	2,276,225	1,192,127
Security towers and equipment	193,179	10,214	182,965
Property and equipment	$ 6,487,724	$ 4,470,487	$ 2,017,237
Right-of-use asset	6,619,701	1,657,019	4,962,682
Total	$ 13,107,425	$ 6,127,506	$ 6,979,919

	September 30, 2024		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Amount
Furniture and fixtures	$ 74,471	$ 40,818	$ 33,653
Computer equipment	267,439	170,224	97,215
Managed security services equipment	681,679	445,478	236,201
Vehicles	546,447	390,143	156,304
Leasehold improvements	140,054	116,245	23,809
Uniforms	3,030,384	1,813,906	1,216,478
Property and equipment	$ 4,740,474	$ 2,976,814	$ 1,763,660
Right-of-use asset	3,586,747	2,217,091	1,369,656
Total	$ 8,327,221	$ 5,193,905	$ 3,133,316

The following table summarizes the changes in the net carrying amounts of property and equipment during the year ended September 30, 2025:

	September 30, 2024			September 30, 2025
	Net carrying Amount	Net additions	Depreciation	Net carrying amount
Furniture and fixtures	$ 33,653	$ 78,201	$ 17,891	$ 93,963
Computer equipment	97,215	70,450	44,847	122,818
Managed security services equipment	236,201	-	105,804	130,397
Vehicles	156,304	58,017	108,466	105,855
Leasehold improvements	23,809	198,495	33,192	189,112
Uniforms	1,216,478	846,537	870,888	1,192,127
Security towers and equipment	-	193,179	10,214	182,965
Property and equipment	$ 1,763,660	$ 1,444,879	$ 1,191,302	$ 2,017,237
Right-of-use asset	1,369,656	4,778,688	1,185,662	4,962,682
Total	$ 3,133,316	$ 6,223,567	$ 2,376,964	$ 6,979,919

	September 30, 2023			September 30, 2024
	Net carrying Amount	Net additions	Depreciation	Net carrying amount
Furniture and fixtures	$ 44,848	$ -	$ 11,195	$ 33,653
Computer equipment	130,683	33,251	66,719	97,215
Managed security services equipment	350,618	-	114,417	236,201
Vehicles	151,159	174,616	169,471	156,304
Leasehold improvements	52,064	-	28,255	23,809
Uniforms	1,174,622	870,165	828,309	1,216,478
Property and equipment	$ 1,903,994	$ 1,078,032	$ 1,218,366	$ 1,763,660
Right-of-use asset	1,664,201	801,669	1,096,214	1,369,656
Total	$ 3,568,195	$ 1,879,701	$ 2,314,580	$ 3,133,316

The Company currently has two categories of right-of-use assets relating to vehicles and property leases. At September 30, 2025, the carrying amount of vehicles under lease was $1,131,822 (September 30, 2024: $1,107,890), with $661,971 of depreciation included in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended September 30, 2025 (September 30, 2023: $694,557).

At September 30, 2025, the property leases relating to office space had a carrying amount of $3,830,860 (September 30, 2024: $261,766), with $523,691 of depreciation included in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended September 30, 2025 (September 30, 2024: $401,657).

7. *Goodwill and intangible assets*

	Software	Customer relationships	Tradename	Total intangible assets	Goodwill
Cost					
Balance at September 30, 2023	$ 86,585	$ 15,703,442	$ 5,980,000	$ 21,770,027	$ 13,909,918
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-
Retirements, disposals, and adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2024	$ 86,585	$ 15,703,442	$ 5,980,000	$ 21,770,027	$ 13,909,918
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-
Retirements, disposals, and adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2025	$ 86,585	$ 15,703,442	$ 5,980,000	$ 21,770,027	$ 13,909,918
Accumulated amortization					
Balance at September 30, 2023	$ 27,586	$ 2,841,298	$ -	$ 2,868,884	$ -
Amortization	21,372	1,509,774	-	1,531,146	-
Retirements, disposals, and adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2024	$ 48,958	$ 4,351,072	$ -	$ 4,400,030	$ -
Amortization	20,510	1,509,773	-	1,530,283	-
Retirements, disposals, and adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2025	$ 69,468	$ 5,860,845	$ -	$ 5,930,313	$ -
Carrying amounts					
At September 30, 2025	$ 17,117	$ 9,842,597	$ 5,980,000	$ 15,839,714	$ 13,909,918
At September 30, 2024	$ 37,627	$ 11,352,370	$ 5,980,000	$ 17,369,997	$ 13,909,918

The useful lives over which software and customer relationships are amortized are stated in Note 3 - Material Accounting Policies. The amortization expense is included in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income.

The recoverable amount of the CGUs was based on fair value less costs of disposal, estimated using discounted cash flows. The determination of the recoverable amount for the purpose of impairment testing requires the use of significant estimates including future cash flows, terminal growth rates, and discount rates. There has been no change to the valuation technique during the year. The future cash flows are based on the Company's estimates and expected future operating results of the CGU after considering economic conditions and a general outlook for the CGUs industry. The terminal value is the value attributed to the CGUs operations beyond the projected time period of the cash flows using a perpetuity rate based on expected economic conditions and a general outlook for the industry.

The Company makes certain assumptions when deriving expected future cash flows, which may include assumptions pertaining to discount and terminal growth rates. These assumptions may differ or change quickly depending on economic conditions or other events. It is therefore possible that future changes in assumptions may negatively affect future valuations of CGUs and goodwill, which could result in impairment losses.

During the year ended September 30, 2024, the Company finalized an amalgamation restructuring event that resulted in a change to the previously disclosed CGUs. For the year ended September 30, 2024, the CODM assessed CGUs at a legal entity level. As a result of the restructuring event, the CODM assesses CGUs at a business line level. The prior year change in CGUs did not result in any impairment losses or reversal of any previously recognized impairment losses.

The carrying amounts of goodwill and tradename are allocated to the CGUs as follows:

September 30, 2025	Goodwill	Tradename	Total
Protective Security Services	$ 12,370,126	$ 3,263,740	$ 15,633,866
Cyber Security Services	1,539,792	2,716,260	4,256,052
	$ 13,909,918	$ 5,980,000	$ 19,889,918

September 30, 2024	Goodwill	Tradename	Total
Protective Security Services	$ 12,051,424	$ 3,670,000	$ 15,721,424
Cyber Security Services	1,858,494	2,310,000	4,168,494
	$ 13,909,918	$ 5,980,000	$ 19,889,918

The fair value less costs of disposal is considered as a Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. The key assumptions used in the estimation of fair value less costs of disposal are set out below:

	2025		2024	
In percent	Protective Security Services	Cyber Security Services	Protective Security Services	Cyber Security Services
Post-tax discount rate	14.8	14.2	12.7	12.7
Terminal value growth rate	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Estimated revenue growth rate (average of next 5 years)	8.3	9.4	10.5	10.2

The cash flow projections included specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate was determined based on management's estimate of the long-term compound annual EBITDA growth rate, consistent with the assumptions that a market participant would make. The Company determined the revenue growth rate and the terminal growth rate based on past performance and market expectations of demand for the next five years. It was assumed that sales price would increase in line with forecast inflation over the next five years. The post-tax discount rates used reflect specific risks in relation to the CGUs.

At September 30, 2025 the recoverable amount was determined to exceed the carrying amount of the CGUs and there was no impairment. Management has identified that a reasonably possible change in two key assumptions could cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount. The following table shows the amount by which these two assumptions would need to change individually for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount:

	2025		2024	
Change required for carrying amount to equal recoverable amount (in percent)	Protective Security Services	Cyber Security Services	Protective Security Services	Cyber Security Services
Post-tax discount rate	1.5	2.7	1.0	1.0
Estimated revenue growth rate	(0.2)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(1.8)

8. *Accounts payable and accrued liabilities*

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 1,556,026	$ 1,983,528
Payroll tax and other statutory liabilities	6,002,354	4,542,834
Dividends payable	547,950	561,104
Commission accrual	-	4,747
Vacation payable	2,039,415	1,821,093
Bonus accrual	691,875	686,250
Other payables	617,467	924,854
	$ 11,455,087	$ 10,524,410

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. The carrying amount of accounts payable and accrued liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

9. *Obligations under lease*

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its discount rate as the incremental borrowing rate.

SSC determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

	Vehicle lease liability	Property lease liability	Total lease liability
Balance at September 30, 2023	$ 1,006,119	$ 739,507	$ 1,745,626
Additions	967,721	43,607	1,011,328
Disposals	(136,431)	(80,693)	(217,124)
Principal payments on lease liabilities	(662,259)	(410,076)	(1,072,335)
Balance at September 30, 2024	$ 1,175,150	$ 292,345	$ 1,467,495
Additions	760,905	4,326,618	5,087,523
Disposals	(79,313)	-	(79,313)
Principal payments on lease liabilities	(659,211)	(236,532)	(895,743)
Balance at September 30, 2025	$ 1,197,531	$ 4,382,431	$ 5,579,962
Current portion	613,446	332,913	946,359
Long-term portion	584,085	4,049,518	4,633,603
Total balance at September 30, 2025	$ 1,197,531	$ 4,382,431	$ 5,579,962

During the year ended September 30, 2025, the Company paid interest on vehicle leases in the amount of $138,960 (September 30, 2024 - $158,100), and $20,684 on property leases (September 30, 2024 - $36,079). During the year ended September 30, 2025, the Company had expenses relating to short-term leases, or leases of low-value assets in the amount of $588,961 (September 30, 2024 - $609,268).

During the year ended September 30, 2024 the current portion of the vehicle lease liability was $614,969 while the current portion of the property lease liability was $162,628. During the year ended September 30, 2024 the long-term portion of the vehicle lease liability was $560,181 while the long-term portion of the property lease liability was $129,717.

As at September 30, 2025, the total commitments relating to leases over the next 12 months are $1,361,430 (12 month lease commitments as at September 30, 2024, $904,993).

10. Debt facilities

On January 30, 2025, the Company amended its existing revolving credit facility with the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce ("CIBC"). The amendment increased the revolving credit facility limit from $5 million to $10 million, with no amendment to the existing $150,000, and $250,000 credit card facilities. The revolving credit facility is repayable on demand, and bears interest at a rate equal to 1.0% per annum over CIBC's prime rate. This facility is secured by the Company's accounts receivable, inventory, and equipment.

As at September 30, 2025, $nil has been drawn under the facility ($nil drawn as at September 30, 2024).

11. Share capital, contributed surplus and retained earnings

A. SHARES AUTHORIZED

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of Class "A" common voting shares ("common shares") without par value.

B. SHARES ISSUED AND PURCHASED

	Number of Shares	Share Capital
Common shares - September 30, 2023	19,313,087	$ 78,735,164
Shares cancelled under the normal course issuer bid	(647,400)	(1,649,482)
Options exercised	37,799	119,248
Common shares - September 30, 2024	18,703,486	$ 77,204,930
Shares cancelled under the normal course issuer bid	(438,500)	(1,115,566)
Common shares - September 30, 2025	18,264,986	$ 76,089,364

The Company has a normal course issuer bid for the repurchase of approximately ten percent of the Company's public float in a given year. The normal course issuer bid was renewed on January 6, 2025 and will be active until the earlier of January 5, 2026 and the date by which SSC has acquired the maximum shares which may be purchased.

During the year ended September 30, 2025, the Company bought back 439,200 shares under its normal course issuer bid at an average price of $2.54 per share (year ended September 30, 2024 - 591,400 shares at an average price of $2.52). During the year ended September 30, 2025, the Company cancelled 438,500 shares (year ended September 30, 2024 - 647,400) and had 700 shares held in treasury that were subsequently cancelled (year ended September 30, 2024 - no shares held in treasury to be subsequently cancelled).

C. SHARE PURCHASE OPTIONS

The Company has an incentive share purchase option plan (the "Option Plan") whereby the Company may grant share options to eligible employees, officers, directors and consultants at an exercise price, expiry date, and vesting over a three year period. Each share option converts into one common share of the Company on exercise. Refer to Note 14 for share-based payment compensation.

At September 30, 2025, the following options to purchase common shares were outstanding:

		Options outstanding				
Option series	Average remaining life (in years)	Vested	Unvested	Exercised	Expired or cancelled	Total
Series 4	0.39	143,332	-	-	-	143,332
Series 5	0.42	6,666	-	-	-	6,666
Series 6	1.67	250,000	-	-	-	250,000
Weighted average	1.01	399,998	-	-	-	399,998

Option series	Expiry date	Exercise price	Fair value at date of grant
(4) granted on February 18, 2021	February 18, 2026	$ 2.85	$ 2.85
(5) granted on March 1, 2021	March 1, 2026	$ 2.82	$ 2.82
(6) granted on June 3, 2022	June 3, 2027	$ 2.44	$ 2.44

A continuity schedule of the total number of options is presented below:

Options outstanding at September 30, 2023 (weighted average exercise price of $2.58)	437,797
Issued	-
Exercised	(37,799)
Expired or cancelled	-
Options outstanding at September 30, 2024 (weighted average exercise price of $2.59)	399,998
Issued, exercised, expired or cancelled	-
Options outstanding at September 30, 2025 (weighted average exercise price of $2.59)	399,998

D. DIVIDENDS

The Company declared the following dividends since October 1, 2023 to the shareholders of record on the following dates.

Record date	Dividend per share	Shares outstanding	Total Dividend
December 31, 2023	$ 0.03	19,193,386	$ 575,802
March 31, 2024	$ 0.03	18,932,886	$ 567,987
June 30, 2024	$ 0.03	18,816,086	$ 564,483
September 30, 2024	$ 0.03	18,703,486	$ 561,105
December 31, 2024	$ 0.03	18,546,086	$ 556,384
March 31, 2025	$ 0.03	18,442,586	$ 553,278
June 30, 2025	$ 0.03	18,301,686	$ 549,051
September 30, 2025 (Note 8)	$ 0.03	18,264,986	$ 547,950

E. CASH-SETTLED SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Deferred Share Unit Plan

The Company has a Deferred Share Unit Plan (the “DSU Plan”) whereby the Company grants deferred share units ("DSUs") to eligible directors. Each eligible director is given the opportunity to elect, in lieu of cash, to receive all, or a portion of, their annual board retainer or board meeting fees in the form of DSUs. The DSUs are cash-settled payment transactions and are valued at the fair value of the rights based on the closing stock price at the end of the reporting period.

A continuity schedule of the total number of DSUs is presented below:

At September 30, 2023	663,556
Granted	67,106
Settled	(255,999)
At September 30, 2024	474,663
Granted	56,818
At September 30, 2025	531,481

The total carrying amount of the DSU liability as at September 30, 2025 was $1,397,796 (September 30, 2024 $1,161,567). Refer to Note 18 for expenses relating to the valuation of the DSUs.

Share Appreciation Rights

On October 27, 2022, the Company adopted a Share Appreciation Rights Plan (the “SAR Plan”) pursuant to which it may grant share appreciation rights (“SARs”) to certain employees and executive officers that entitle them to a cash payment equal to the share price appreciation over 5 years. The SARs vest one-third per year over a three-year vesting period and expire at the end of a five-year period after the grant date.

A continuity schedule of the total number of SARs is presented below:

At September 30, 2023	355,000
Granted	270,000
At September 30, 2024	625,000
Granted	270,000
At September 30, 2025	895,000

The total carrying amount of the SARs liability as at September 30, 2025, and September 30, 2024 was:

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Current portion	$ 402,507	$ 145,342
Long-term portion	122,700	119,014
Total SARs liability	$ 525,207	$ 264,356

Refer to Note 18 for expenses relating to the valuation of the SARs.

12. Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares

Diluted weighted average number of common shares is based on the following:

	Year ended September 30, 2025	Year ended September 30, 2024
Basic weighted average number of shares	18,436,287	18,986,334
Dilutive securities:		
Share options	399,998	400,308

The average market value of the Company's shares for the purpose of calculating the dilutive effect of share options was based on quoted market prices for the year during which the options were outstanding.

13. Revenue

DISAGGREGATION OF REVENUE

Revenue is recognized in a manner that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to the customer and at an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for transferring those goods and services. Standard 30-day payment terms apply to the majority of accounts receivable for the Company. The table below provides a disaggregation of the Company's overall revenues for the years ended September 30, 2025 and 2024:

	Year ended September 30, 2025	Year ended September 30, 2024
Security services		
Physical protective security services	$ 111,698,237	$ 113,258,561
Cyber security services	7,844,236	7,623,690
	$ 119,542,473	$ 120,882,251
Legacy operations	-	-
Corporate and intersegment eliminations	(126,340)	(259,368)
	$ 119,416,133	$ 120,622,883

The following table provides information about contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Contract assets	$ 865,749	$ 376,566
Contract liabilities	$ 317,605	$ 252,669

The contract assets primarily relate to the Company's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date. Amounts are billed in accordance with the terms of each customer contract, generally subsequent to the performance of obligations and related revenue recognition, resulting in accounts receivable with standard payment terms.

The contract liabilities primarily relate to customer payments prior to satisfying contracted obligations and recognizing revenue.

14. Corporate administration

	Year ended September 30, 2025	Year ended September 30, 2024
Contracted services	$ 599,715	$ 812,265
Director compensation - DSU's (Note 18)	236,229	14,800
Share appreciation rights expense (Note 18)	260,851	145,274
Office	4,692,090	4,473,616
Bad debt expense (recovery)	188,463	(201,669)
Other administration	458,502	417,971
Professional fees	587,648	759,918
Salaries, wages and benefits	9,974,771	9,379,547
Share based compensation (Note 18)	19,851	64,115
Total expense	$ 17,018,120	$ 15,865,837

15. Income taxes

The income tax expense differs from the amounts that would result from applying the federal and provincial income tax rate to the net income before income taxes. These differences result from the following items:

	Year ended September 30, 2025	Year ended September 30, 2024
Net income before income tax	$ 324,989	$ 1,103,336
Canadian federal and provincial tax rates	27.0%	27.0%
Income tax expense based on the above rates	$ 87,747	$ 297,901
Non-deductible expenses	36,943	44,235
Other	41,065	165,534
Income tax expense	$ 165,755	$ 507,670

The income tax expense consists of the following:

	Year ended September 30, 2025	Year ended September 30, 2024
Current	$ 118,637	$ 58,831
Deferred	47,118	448,839
Income tax expense	$ 165,755	$ 507,670

The components of deferred income taxes recognized on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Deferred income tax assets		
Obligations under lease	$ -	$ 2,436
Cash-settled share-based payments	519,210	384,999
Property and equipment	(483)	(1,446)
Legacy contract assets - market value adjustment	1,875,557	1,875,557
Other	23,396	21,308
Deferred income tax asset	$ 2,417,680	$ 2,282,854

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Obligations under lease	$ 166,664	$ 23,981
Property and equipment	(326,165)	(321,664)
Intangible assets	(3,122,819)	(3,512,511)
Non-capital loss carry forwards	-	725,130
Other	65,821	50,509
Deferred income tax liability	$ (3,216,499)	$ (3,034,555)
Net deferred income tax liability	$ (798,819)	$ (751,701)

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Net deferred income tax liability		
Balance beginning of the year	$ (751,701)	$ (302,862)
Recognized in net income	(47,118)	(448,839)
Balance ending of the year	$ (798,819)	$ (751,701)

As of September 30, 2025, the Company has no operating losses for income tax purposes which may be carried forward to reduce taxable income of future years (year ended September 30, 2024: $2,685,672).

16. Financial instruments

CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT - The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the capital structure. The Company's capital consists of $61,374,932 (September 30, 2024 - $64,518,074) of equity attributable to common shareholders, comprised of share capital, contributed surplus, and accumulated deficit.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT - The Company's financial assets subject to credit risk include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, mortgages and loans receivable, and legacy contract assets. Management's view is that the carrying amounts of these assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

The carrying amount of these assets is:

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 11,257,283	$ 13,341,434
Accounts receivable	25,117,611	22,672,285
Legacy contract assets (Note 5)	4,846,017	4,846,017
Mortgages and loans receivable	366,929	981,539
	$ 41,587,840	$ 41,841,275

Management has implemented a number of policies and procedures to manage credit risk. These include: continuously monitoring counterparties' creditworthiness, assignments of collateral and security, and assignment of insurance.

The aging of trade and other receivables and expected credit losses are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Not past due	$ 20,751,297	$ 18,403,959
Past due 0-90 days	4,038,296	4,084,228
More than 90 days past due	635,297	462,520
Total trade and other receivables	$ 25,424,890	$ 22,950,707
Expected credit loss	(307,279)	(278,422)
Total trade and other receivables net of expected credit losses	$ 25,117,611	$ 22,672,285

LIQUIDITY RISK - The Company manages liquidity risk through ongoing management and forecasting of cash flows, budgeting, and equity financings. Cash flow forecasting is performed to monitor cash requirements and to manage capital management decisions. Such forecasting takes into account current customers, mortgage amortization schedules, contractual obligations and the Company's expectations. The term and payment dates of the Company's borrowings are generally matched with the timing at which it is expected to receive payments from customers. However, should the timing of payments differ from what is contracted, this does not change the requirement to repay loans from the bank, potentially affecting liquidity. It is due to these timing uncertainties that the Company maintains a high level of cash liquidity on an ongoing basis.

Financial liabilities and other contractual obligations including lease commitments at September 30, 2025, and their maturities are summarized below:

	Payment due by period				
	< 1 year	1 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,455,087	-	-	-	11,455,087
Lease principal and interest obligations	1,361,430	2,412,864	1,179,128	2,568,431	7,521,853
Cash-settled share-based payment liability	1,800,303	122,700	-	-	1,923,003
	12,816,517	2,412,864	1,179,128	2,568,431	18,976,940

INTEREST RATE RISK - The Company has mortgages and loans receivable that are measured at amortized cost and contain a fixed interest rate. There is no variability in cash flow amounts or timing of cash flows with changes in interest rates, but, there are changes in the fair value of these financial assets.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK - Foreign currency risk is the risk that a variation in exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and other foreign currencies will affect the Company's operations and financial results. During the year ended September 30, 2025, approximately 8.9% (September 30, 2024 - 9.3%) of the Company's revenues were received or receivable in U.S. dollars, while a smaller percentage of its total costs were paid or payable in U.S dollars. A significant change in the exchange rate would have a nominal effect on income or loss.

OTHER RISKS - The Company is not subject to other price risks.

FAIR VALUE - The following sets forth the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities by level within the fair value hierarchy. As required by IFRS 13, assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

	Classification	Level	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost	1	$ 11,257,283	$ 13,341,434
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost	2	$ 25,117,611	$ 22,672,285
Legacy contract assets	Amortized cost	3	$ 4,846,017	$ 4,846,017
Mortgages and loans receivable	Amortized cost	2	$ 457,672	$ 1,085,564
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	2	$ 11,455,087	$ 10,524,410

The fair value of short-term financial instruments approximates their carrying amounts due to the relatively short period to maturity. These include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The following table represents expected credit recoveries (impairments) recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income:

	Year ended September 30, 2025	Year ended September 30, 2024
Accounts receivable - bad debt expense (recovery) (Note 14)	$ (188,463)	$ 201,669
Mortgages and loans receivable	$ (27,134)	$ (27,209)

Certain liabilities and obligations of the Company are secured by property of the Company including an assignment of the rights of the Company under the legacy contracts and any collateral security granted in favour of the Company in connection with each contract.

The legacy business gains are made up of the following components:

	Year ended September 30, 2025	Year ended September 30, 2024
Realized gains on legacy assets (Note 5)	$ -	$ 896,003
Unrealized loss on other financial assets	-	(2,532)
Gain on mortgage buyouts	1,402	-
Gain from legacy business	$ 1,402	$ 893,471

17. Changes in working capital items

	Year ended September 30, 2025	Year ended September 30, 2024
Change in working capital items		
Accounts receivable	$ (2,445,326)	$ (837,142)
Inventories	19,569	28,601
Contract assets	(489,183)	(376,566)
Prepaid expenses	(329,083)	(286,004)
Contract liabilities	64,936	21,113
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	930,677	288,460
Net decrease in cash	$ (2,248,410)	$ (1,161,538)

18. Key management personnel compensation

Members of the key management team include the Board of Directors, the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Chief Operating Officer.

	Year ended September 30, 2025	Year ended September 30, 2024
Salaries and benefits	$ 1,483,801	$ 1,445,700
Deferred share unit expense	236,229	14,800
Share appreciation rights expense	260,851	145,274
Share based payments	19,851	64,115
Total key management compensation expense	$ 2,000,732	$ 1,669,889

19. Related party transactions

The Company enters into certain transactions with private companies controlled by key management of SSC. These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Related party expenses totalled $914,704 for the year ended September 30, 2025 ($978,204 for the year ended September 30, 2024) and are included within the expense categories detailed in Note 14. At September 30, 2025, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included related party transactions totalling $417,775 (September 30, 2024, $425,000).

20. Commitments and contingencies

Lawsuits and claims that have arisen in the normal course of business are pending for and against the Company and provisions have been recorded where appropriate. It is the opinion of management that the final determination of these claims will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or the results of the Company.

As at September 30, 2025, the Company had a letter of credit issued by CIBC totaling $200,000 (September 30, 2024, $200,000). This instrument was issued in the ordinary course of business to support the Company's contractual obligation under a service agreement.

21. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the current period. Within the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position the other financial assets and the assets held for sale have been grouped into other assets. In addition, certain salaries, wages, and benefit expenses have been reclassified from cost of sales to corporate administration to be consistent with the presentation of the current period, and the expected credit loss on mortgages and loans receivable has been reclassified from gain from legacy business to other income.